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The documents referred to here draw a direct relationship between the Vietnam War and chemical warfare experimentation in Canadian Forces Base Gagetown. These are a smattering of descriptions of the many files we have gathered supporting the contention that the spraying and subsequent cover-up are the biggest, untold story in North America. Millions were affected, hundreds of thousands of people have died from this. Please see the full documents on the attached DVD.

I will need several additional weeks to put all this information into some semblance of order so this is just a preliminary glimpse.

Operation Rapid Tan 1,2,3

Excerpt:

Shortly after President Kennedy's inauguration in 1961, the Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara, directed that a total review of the U.S. military be undertaken. The study consisted of 150 separate projects. The chemical and biological warfare review was known as Project 112. As part of the Project 112 review, the Joint Chiefs of Staff convened a working committee that recommended a research, testing, and development program for chemical and biological weapons. To oversee this program, the Deseret Test Center was established at Fort Douglas, Utah, in 1962. Both land-based and ship-based tests were conducted during the period 1962 – 1973. The Deseret Test Center closed in 1973.

Deseret Test Center Test 68-13 (Rapid Tan I, II, III) was a joint U.S., U.K., and Canadian program designed to investigate the extent and duration of hazard following a Tabun, Soman or V nerve agent attack. Phases I and III trials involving agents Tabun, Sarin, Soman and VX spray in both open grassland and wooded terrain were conducted at the Chemical Defence Establishment, Porton Down, England. Both Tabun and Soman spray and munition (Soman-filled) trials (Phase II) were conducted at the Suffield Defence Research Establishment, Ralston, Canada.

Our Forgotten Responsibility.pdf

This document mentions both Gagetown and Project 112 but draws no connection, unlike other documents I have. Search this document for instances of the term Project 112 to see how the Rainbow Herbicides are actually chemical weapons.

See page 94 of 106 (according to Adobe) to the end. All sorts of old documents I've never seen before that can be of use.

Briefing Notes to the Minister of National Defence (MND) December 7 2005 A0216035.pdf (One of hundreds of Access to Information Act documents I have received.)

There's much of interest here. Paragraphs aren't numbered so I'll indicate the page number (according to Adobe) and the relative number of the paragraph on that page from top to bottom.

-On page 2 of 7, in the second para, Dow is said to have been under contract to CFB Gagetown and guided by Fort Detrick for both 1966 and 1967.

-On page 3 of 7 in the first para, the second sentence clearly states that the chemicals sprayed on CFB Gagetown were the same chemicals found in Agent Orange.

-On page 3 of 7, in the section entitled Agent Orange Questions of 1981, it is again shown that only data from 1966 – 1967 were considered in an investigation into the health effects of the brush control program at CFB Gagetown. In the last paragraph on this page it is revealed that Defence HQ had concerns about Tordon in 1983.

-On page 4 of 7, in para three, it says soil and groundwater were tested in 1984 when the 666 barrels were dug up. It doesn't give the results, only reveals that the information was accessed through the Access to Information Act in a way that sounds like "the cat's out of the bag." I don't think we have this ATIA but should.

-Also on page 4 of 7 there are handwritten notes that I can't entirely decipher.

-“Since Agent Orange is a US military product it is highly unlikely that NB Power have used this unregistered chemical. As was commercially available at the time NB Power would have used the 50/50 ratio of 2,4-D & 2,4,5-T.” The word “surviving” is inserted in reference to the 40 former employees compensated by NB Power.

-In the left hand margin is “about CFB Gagetown & herbicide spraying.”

-“Note that this “compensation” to which the MND referred is for VAC person.” I'm unsure if that really says VAC.

-At the very bottom of the page is written, “Most recently, on Nov 17, 2005, Ms Ellis invited back to SCONDVA to provide an update on progress against _____ process.”

-I'm unable to decipher the handwritten notes on page 5 of 7 around and in paras 5 and 7.

-The first para on page 7 of 7 is simply incredible. How they chose to interpret the Minister's remarks in the House was minimization at its finest and possibly one of the most evil things I have ever read.

1B562602A061 1-7.PDF

Important. This ties CFB Gagetown directly to Vietnam (and several other places around the world).

-Seeing as Ottawa invited Fort Detrick to test Agent Orange and Agent White in Gagetown, it's reasonable to conclude that Canada collaborated not only in this research but was materially complicit with the USA in the prosecution of the Vietnam War. New Brunswick is mentioned in this book on page 9 of 11, as reported by Adobe, in filename 1B562602A061 4.PDF

-The name of this book is Information Manual for Vegetation Control in Southeast Asia and I've scanned it in 7 segments (see disk). On page 10 of 15, as reported by Adobe, of file 1B562602A061 7.PDF it says this book is the result of Project 1B562602A061. That's the same Project name given to four other documents I've been able to find, among them Technical Memorandum 141, Defoliation Tests in 1966 at Base Gagetown, New Brunswick, Canada and Chemical Defoliation of Northern Tree Species (the 1967 U.S. Army tests in Gagetown) and Abscission_Role of Cellulase_03647.PDF. The last document mentioned possesses an intact Distribution List, unlike the other three, and I suggest here that all the documents produced under this Project # were sent to the same Military addresses in the UK, Australia, Canada and of course the USA as are mentioned in this document. That makes the testing of Agent Orange in CFB Gagetown, and its subsequent cover-up, an international conspiracy. This possibly involves The Technical Cooperation Program, a hyper-military alliance in existence since the 1940s. America, Britain and Canada = ABC.

AO%20IP%20%20MAP.pdf

From page 2 of this document:

d. The Director of Maine Veterans' Services wrote to the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs in October 2005 asking for clarification of how Maine National Guardsmen and women could get the AOR screening and file

claims with the VA for Agent Orange issues. The results of this letter are: **CFB Gagetown is on the approved DOD list of potential Agent Orange exposure areas**; the VA will adjudicate claims for those illnesses that are presumptively attributed to Agent Orange; and veterans, as defined by the VA, can receive an Agent Orange Registry examination if they so chose.

-Making CFB Gagetown a presumptive zone is a logical goal because it was sprayed three times more heavily than Vietnam by acre. American reservists from the New England states are joining the Canadian class action now. CFB Gagetown is a hot-spot as toxic as Da Nang, Vietnam.

Gagetown.xls

The Canadian government is trying to get us to focus on what was sprayed by the Americans during 1966-1967 but the amount sprayed by "us" during this period dwarfs the U.S. contribution. This file contains the released Department of National Defence records for what was sprayed on CFB Gagetown. Also, see what was sprayed on the NBCW area of CFB Gagetown in 1960 and 1970. Anything sprayed on a Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Warfare area automatically becomes a Chemical Warfare weapon, in my opinion.

1966

In addition to the U.S. Army testing there was the regular annual spraying of the base and the Canadian Forestry tests.

- U.S. Army tests in 1966: According to records sent to me by the Fact-Finders, the U.S. Army sprayed 296.8 acres of Gagetown with about 600 gallons of tank-mixed herbicides this year. See 1966Defoliation.PDF.

- Meanwhile, Dow was testing two areas described as small with an unknown amount of herbicides.

- Canadian Forestry tests sprayed 6.48 acres with 68.4 gallons of tank-mixed herbicides this year.

- Gagetown's regular program sprayed 8,431 acres with 101,172 gallons of tank-mixed herbicides this year.

Summary: Canada sprayed at least 28 times the number of acres and at least 169 times the number of gallons the U.S. Army used.

1967

In addition to the U.S. Army testing there was the regular annual spraying of the base and the Canadian Forestry tests.

- U.S. Army tests in 1967: These facts were apparently unknown to the Fact-Finders but according to Chemical Defoliation of Northern Tree Species (see disk attached) the U.S. Army sprayed about 111 acres of Gagetown with about 111 gallons of tank-mixed herbicides this year.

- Canadian Forestry sprayed 11.34 acres with 113.4 gallons of tank-mixed herbicides this year.

- Gagetown's regular program sprayed 10,433 acres with 125,196 gallons of tank-mixed herbicides this year.

Summary: Canada sprayed roughly 94 times more acres with roughly 1,128 times the number of gallons the U.S. Army used.

NATO Basic documents.mht

See article VIII section 6 on ex gratia payments.

Folder named 28 page doc

This folder contains scans of 28 pages of a single document. I apologize for the low quality of these scans. The following timeline at CFB Gagetown is revealed:

Timeline:

1963 Dec Fort Detrick's Casto offers herbicidal technical assistance to Gagetown
1964 Feb Director of Works sends letter to Washington requesting this assistance
1964 Mar Commanding General of Edgewood Arsenal gives OK
1964 Mar V.K. Rowe convened a meeting to discuss the toxicological problems of 2,4,5-T
1964 Apr Fort Detrick experts make suggestions for 1964 spray in Gagetown
1964 Summer Suitable aircraft not available as per Detrick suggestion. See 1965.
1964 2-22 July Catastrophic defoliation of over 25 kilometer-broad swath of farms and market gardens surrounding CFB Gagetown. \$250,000 paid out in compensation.
1964 Fall Canadian government offers USA use of Gagetown for defoliation trials
1965 Mar Ft Detrick visits Gagetown, plans for trials of 27 chemicals in 1965 worked out
1965 May Trials cancelled by USA due to costs.
1965 June Rowe sent that memo to Ross Mulholland, manager with Dow Canada re the toxicological problems of 2,4,5-T
1965 Summer Dow contracted, Tordon 101 sprayed July 1-15 or July 2-22. Fort Detrick advises more Tordon 101 next time. Accidental fire in treated area, smoke described as "unusually irritating."
1966 Mar Decision to cancel USA trials reversed, summer of 1966 selected
1966 Jun USA testing of Agent Orange, et al, in CFB Gagetown commences.
1966 Jul–Sept Inspections by senior US Army, Air Force personnel of trial area.
More testing to be conducted in 1967.

Okanagan Helicopters. (See folder named Okanagan)

-This folder contains several documents showing that the U.S. Air Force hired Okanagan in 1965 and 1966 for various sums, including \$23,000, for un-named services in Canada in support of Southeast Asia (SEA). The file NARA faq.PDF explains that this means *the contract was in support of the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War*. I believe this was for the purpose of spraying and evaluating the effectiveness of Tordon 101 (Agent White) prior to it being deployed to the Vietnam theatre. Some have suggested that the USA secretly spraying Chemical Warfare weapons on Canadian soldiers and civilians in CFB Gagetown constitutes an act of war.

-Once one of the largest helicopter firms in the world, Okanagan was hired by the Pentagon for \$23,000 in 1967 to spray CFB Gagetown. See How to Make a Killing 8 A&B.PDF for these details.

CLICK

This shows that the spray schedule of CFB Gagetown was in lockstep with the spray schedule during the Vietnam War. In every case what was first sprayed on Canada next befell Vietnam.

Year	Gagetown	Vietnam
1956	Orange or Purple	
1957	Orange or Purple	
1958	Orange or Purple	
1959	No spraying (so they say)	
1960	Pink or Green	
1961	Pink or Green	Pink & Green (1961-1965)
1962	No spraying	Purple & Blue (powder) (1962-1965)
1963	Orange or Purple	
1964	Orange or Purple (Blue?)	Blue + H2O (1964-1971)
1965	White	Orange (1965-1970)
1966	White	White (1966-1971)

Notes:

- There were two kinds of Agent Blue (one was a powder and the other was mixed with water) and two kinds of Agent Orange used in Vietnam.

- I have no proof but suspect that the 1964 “spray application accident” was an intentional, wide-scale test of Agent Blue, the arsenic-containing formulation intended specifically for crop destruction. Agent Orange was usually sprayed with oil or diesel but a Gagetown spokesman said the formulation that year had been mixed with water. Orange doesn’t easily mix with water but Blue does. As well, the descriptions of the damage done to the plants were more in keeping with a desiccant like Blue and were very rapid in onset. Finally, DND’s own records show that the 48,625 mixed gallons of Agent Orange they sprayed in 1964 was mixed with oil and nothing else.

Please feel free to contact me at any time.

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